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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

President KIM IL SUNG: Soviet, China Defense Pacts Would Be Canceled If Accord with US Signed

President Kim Il Sung on September 14 said the DPRK was ready to cancel defense treaties with the Soviet Union and China if its present armistice agreement with the United States was replaced by a bilateral peace agreement, according to Japanese press reports reaching Tokyo from Pyongyang.

The story was reported on September 15 by major Japanese newspapers—the Asahi Shimbun, the Yomiuri Shimbun, and the Mainichi Shimbun—and the Kyodo News Service.

President Kim Il Sung made this statement in his talks with the group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan. The delegation belongs to the LDP's Afro-Asian Study Group.

The DPRK President met with the Japanese LDP delegation led by Fujii Katsushi, former Minister of Labor, for two rounds of talks lasting four hours with lunch in between.

Fujii Katsushi quoted the DPRK leader as saying that his government would not allow other countries to interfere in its internal affairs, and would not be influenced in any way by the big powers.

Pyongyang's leader was also quoted as saying that it would maintain its support for an independent and non-aligned policy in order to improve the Korean people's social welfare and their living standard.

If the present ceasefire agreement with the United States could be replaced with a new peace agreement, Pyongyang would immediately abolish its military alliances with the Soviet Union and China, he was quoted as saying.

President Kim Il Sung also stressed he was opposed to the so-called "cross-recognition" of north and south Korea, a formula under which both Pyongyang and Seoul would be recognized simultaneously and admitted into the United Nations, regarding it as resulting in a permanent division of the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea would be allowed to take part as observer in Pyongyang-Washington peace talks, the President said.

The President flatly denied the reported intention of his government to advance into south Korea, saying his country is striving to improve the people's living standard by promoting industrial development projects and there is no room to expand military spending.

He said, therefore, his country had no plans to prepare for a new war with south Korea, as further increase in military expenditure would cause great economic hardship for his people.

The U.S. government was well aware of this, he added.

President Kim Il Sung characterized the newly-installed Chon Du Hwan junta as a fascistic administration, saying that it is oppressing the people with the north's threat as an excuse, the Japanese delegation said.

The DPRK leader welcomed a plan for Japanese women married to Koreans to visit Japan, saying that his government would also welcome visits by Japanese women's family members to the DPRK.

Working-level procedures necessary to achieve these plans will be worked out through direct talks with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, he advised.

The President was quoted by Fujii as saying that his government would do its utmost to expand trade and economic cooperation with Japan.

The President indicated Pyongyang wanted to develop its mineral resources with Japanese technical assistance, saying that it would be mutually beneficial because the two countries are located very near. He suggested that the two countries would exchange experts to study the problem.

He showed a keen interest in the recently-established Japanese trade agency called the Institute for East Asia Trade Research, saying that this would help expand further Korean-Japanese trade.

President Kim Il Sung received the delegation from the Afro-Asian Study Group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan and posed for a photo with its members on September 14. KCNA Radio-photo

DPRK, Mexico Set Up Diplomatic Ties

Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of Mexico on September 4, bringing to 103 the number of the countries with which the DPRK has established diplomatic relations.

A communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level says:

Desirous of developing friendly relations between the two countries and promoting the development of mutually beneficial exchange, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of Mexico decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will keep its ambassador accredited to the Republic of Cuba in the United States of Mexico and the Government of the United States of Mexico will keep its ambassador accredited to the People's Republic of China in the DPRK.

Pyongyang Remits ¥515 Million Here for Educational Aid

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 515 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the Koreans in Japan.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by the President on 76 occasions, including the above instalment, add up to 28,893,827,033 yen (in Japanese currency).

The latest instalment will contribute to the development of democratic national education of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which has a Japan-wide network of regular schools from kindergarten to university.

Death Penalty Demanded for Kim; He Denies All Charges

Dissident leader Kim Dae Jung, facing execution on treason charges, told a military court in Seoul on September 13 he is innocent but expects to be hanged and wants his legacy to be the return of democracy for south Korea, AP reported according to the Pacific Stars and Stripes dated September 15.

Kim denied the charges of plotting civil disturbances, saying, "Why should I have plotted to topple the government when I could have gained power through elections?"

He also denied violating the "National Security Law" by arguing that he was kidnapped from Tokyo before Hanmintong (the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Reunification) was formed and stressed that he had not formerly agreed to head the organization.

He rejected the allegation that Hanmintong people were Communists.

In a two-hour summation before the military court, Kim, one-time "presidential" candidate, denied that he was a Communist and pleaded for mercy for 23 co-defendants.

Kim told the court:

"One thing I finally want as my will is to achieve democracy aspired to by all of the people in this country, as soon as possible by compromising and cooperating with each other. Although I die, political retaliation like this incident should happen in this land never again.

"I have made every effort to achieve democracy, but I never tried to seize power by an insurrection."

According to Reuters reports from Seoul, Kim Dae Jung revealed he had "experienced ordeal beyond words" during the 60 days he has spent in a basement cell.

Kim said he was threatened with torture and driven to the brink of insanity.

Members of the defendants' families stood at the end of the trial and sang, "We Shall Overcome", theme of the American civil rights movement, and shouted, "Long live democracy! Long live Kim Dae Jung!" before they were pushed away by guards.

Prosecutors asked for the death sentence for Kim and prison terms ranging from three to 20 years for the others on September 11.

About a third of Kim's closing statement was censored by authorities who earlier, in an unprecedented action, blacked out an entire 11-page news pool report on final statements by other defendants on September 12, AP reported.

Throughout the trial, south Korean martial law censors regularly cut testimony favoring the defendants from news pool reports, while preserving prosecutors' arguments.

In demanding the death sentence for Kim Dae Jung, the prosecutors said, "Such a deceptive and opportunistic politician should be purged from this land for good, nor should such a politician be allowed to appear again in our history", UPI reported according to the Japan Times on September 12.

Li Hui Ho, the 56-year-old wife of Kim, told the Asahi Shimbun over telephone on September 13 that the trial of her husband was unjust and that she had not gone to any of the hearings, the Asahi Evening News reported on September 15.

She declared that she was not interested in the results of the trial because the trial was unjust from the beginning and said that she had not been allowed to take him food.

The reported death sentence demanded for Kim has generated international protests.

West German Foreign Minister Genscher instructed on September 12 the ambassador in Seoul to protest the Chon junta against the demanded death sentence for Kim, the spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry announced.

The West German Foreign Minister indicated that the death sentence would adversely affect Bonn-Seoul ties.

In Japan, leading politicians, men of culture and even ordinary citizens were angry with the prosecution's demand for death sentence for Kim.

Signature-collecting campaigns were under way throughout the island nation, with hunger strikes reported from various parts of the country.

Report of Premier Li Jong Ok at Central Celebration of 32nd Anniversary of Founding of DPRK

Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report at a central report meeting which was held in Pyongyang on September 8 in celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Follows the gist of the report.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle and a prospering socialist fatherland of Juche which has brought genuine dignity and rights to our people and provided them with an independent and creative life.

By applying the unique line of a people's revolutionary government put forward in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung established a people's power in time, carried out democratic reforms and founded on this basis the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and announced its founding to the whole world in September 1948.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a shining victory won by our people and a great event of historic significance in the development of our revolution and the life of our people.

With the founding of the DPRK our people became true masters of state and society holding power in their hands and came to have a powerful weapon in the revolution and construction.

Over the past 30 odd years since its founding the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has covered a road of relentless struggle and glorious victory and performed imperishable exploits for the fatherland and the people, holding high the banner of the Juche idea.

In the early period of its founding the Government of the Republic carried out the democratic revolution and, on its basis, vigorously struggled to make preparations for the transformation of the relations of production along socialist lines and lay an independent foundation of the national economy.

In the grim period of the Fatherland Liberation War the Government of the Republic, powerfully roused the People's Army and entire people to the sacred war for crushing the enemy, upholding the militant slogan "Every effort for victory in the war" and thereby ensured victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

After the war the Government of the Republic waged a vigorous struggle for the building of an independent national economy and performed an epochal miracle building a powerful socialist industrial state of Juche in our land.

With the successful implementation of the line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution and the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, today our independent socialist national economy has further strengthened its Juche character and has placed itself firmly on the basis of modern science and technology and greatly increased its might.

Last year the industrial production grew 263.9 times compared with 1946 and today our national economy meets almost the demand for machines and equipment with its own production.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been vigorously carried on in the countryside along the road indicated by the great theses on the rural question and the Juche-based farming method has been thoroughly applied, with the result that a continued leaping progress has been made in agricultural production.

The Government of the Republic has achieved signal successes in the socialist cultural construction, too.

In view of the intensified aggressive and war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy the Government of the Republic has all along thoroughly implemented the Party's military line of self-reliance in national defence and thus firmly built up an all-people defence system with the one-beats-a-hundred people's army as the core. We can proudly say that today we have built up an invincible self-reliant defence power capable of smashing instantly any aggression of the enemy.

Through the vigorous advancement of the three revolutions, a new change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits of our people and a new vigorous militant spirit and revolutionary zeal are prevailing in the whole society.

The entire people of our country are firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party and the whole society has been firmly built up as one political force.

The international relations of our Republic have been greatly expanded.

Our Republic has established diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries of the world and has state relations with almost all countries on the globe.

All the victories and successes gained by our Republic in the revolution and construction are the result of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the shining fruition of the great vitality of the Juche idea.

The reunification of the country is the greatest desire of our nation and the most important fighting task facing the Government of our Republic.

From the first day of its founding the Government of the Republic has set forth national reunification as the supreme task of the nation and persistently struggled for its realisation.

In accordance with the only correct policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we have repeatedly put forward fair and reasonable proposals.

But, an anti-national splittist line going against the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for national reunification has been pursued all along in south Korea.

In particular, a graver situation obstructive to the peaceful reunification of the country has been created of late in south Korea.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan who has made his appearance as the new boss of fascists, has taken the seat of the puppet "president" in south Korea.

With the usurpation of puppet power by the "*yusin*" remnants a ferocious military fascist dictatorial system has been established again in south Korea and the accursed "*yusin*" system which had imposed immeasurable disasters and misfortunes upon the country and the nation has been virtually revived in south Korea.

The military fascist dictatorial system which has appeared in south Korea, like the "*yusin*" system, is a fascist system, an "anti-communist" system and a system of war and split.

The viciousness of the fascist rampage of the Chon Du Hwan clique is revealed all the more fully in the military trials of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and other personages of various strata and of students.

The "*yusin*" remnants are intensifying the anti-communist racket as never before to justify their truculent military fascist rule.

All facts tell that Chon Du Hwan is a ferocious fascist tyrant, vicious "anti-communist" and despicable traitor eclipsing the former dictator.

It is entirely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' aggression and "two Koreas" policy that today the dark rule of military fascism is enforced in south Korea and the road to peaceful reunification is blocked in our country.

The appearance of the brutal military fascist dictatorial system in south Korea is precisely a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

This time, too, the U.S. imperialists encouraged the Chon Du Hwan clique, their old placeman, to bar the trend of democracy and trump up the military fascist dictatorial system in south Korea in an attempt to maintain their crumbling colonial rule.

Though the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of jugglery to shirk their responsibility for having cooked up the military fascist dictatorship, challenging democracy in south Korea, such foolish intrigues can not conceal their vicious nature as the very one stifling democracy and human rights in south Korea.

The United States must be aware that its criminal act of turning south Korea into a desolate graveyard of democracy and human rights in order to obstruct the reunification of our country will bring nothing good to it.

It must look straight at the iron will of our people and the trend of the times, discontinue its aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against Korea before it is too late, stop encouraging the south Korean military fascist clique and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all its aggressive forces including its troops and nuclear weapons in accordance with the U.N. resolution.

If the United States is truly interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must respond to Korea-U.S. talks for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, as proposed by us.

If it persists in its criminal acts against the Korean people, while keeping hold on south Korea and encouraging the military fascist clique in disregard of our repeated warnings, it will meet more vehement denunciation of our people and the world's people and will be unable to escape a heavy blow.

We will as ever stand firm on the side of the south Korean people struggling for democracy and give every encouragement and support to their just patriotic struggle.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, on behalf of the Government of the Republic and the Korean people, extend deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all countries, public organizations of all countries and international organizations for their active encouragement and support to our people's struggle for national reunification and express the conviction that they will voice firm solidarity with our just cause in the future, too.

Our people who are advancing along the bright highway of national reunification indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and surely build a reunified Korea with the concerted efforts of the whole nation.

We will discharge our national and international duty by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The situation today when the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their domination and openly pursuing a policy of redividing the world into their spheres of influence makes it incumbent upon the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and all the new-emerging countries of the world to unite and persistently struggle in defence of world peace and security.

The Government of the Republic which is making consistent and sincere efforts for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement will continue to advance under the uplifted banner of non-alignment and the banner of independence in conformity with the demand of the present situation and energetically struggle to frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of split, alienation and scramble and to guarantee the unity and independent development of the non-aligned countries.

The Government of the Republic will wage a vigorous struggle to destroy the old international economic order, build a new one and achieve the economic independence of the non-aligned countries.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make positive efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the socialist countries and, at the same time, bend every possible effort to defend the principles and idea of the non-aligned movement and develop and strengthen this movement in unity with the non-aligned countries.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the foreign interference and subjugation and for independence, sovereignty, neutrality and non-alignment and express firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will continue to wage a persistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society, in unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world advocating independence.

A young man still alive amid dead bodies on a street of Kwangju, May 27

—By Seki Hiroharu—

'DPRK As I Saw It' (2)

Most Developed Country of All Developing Countries

(Continued from the previous issue)

We knew for certain in a talk with an administrative expert (economic board official) that the DPRK's per capita national income was 1,920 dollars in 1979. This figure shows that the DPRK is far ahead of south Korea in per capita national income. It can be said that the DPRK is one of the most developed countries of the developing countries of the world.

In his paper Nishikawa said that in 1974 the DPRK's per capita national income was 550 dollars. This is on about the same level as Japan's per capita national income in 1962–500 dollars. Even allowing for changes in the exchange rate of the won to the dollar, we should recognize that the DPRK's economy has steadily developed in the past five years.

President Kim Il Sung said that the DPRK's per capita national income reached more than 1,000 dollars in 1974. It is hard to follow trends in GNP over several years, because the value of the dollar, a measure of GNP, fluctuates. In addition, it is harder to compare GNP among different countries. Moreover, GNP figures are too broad averages to show the real living conditions of people in a country.

GNP tells nothing about the gap between rich and poor nor between urban and rural life. We also do not understand from GNP the realities of life in certain areas in special conditions or of special groups of people. The complex content of GNP should also be considered when we talk about it. In a word, the value of GNP differs according to economic systems of different countries. It is only when we consider the above, that we can know through GNP the level of welfare and a country's capacity for economic development.

Things we saw in the DPRK were the facts that showed the real value of the GNP of the country.

Complete Education System: Key to Country's Development

First of all, we visited a children's recreation ground and next the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, both in Pyongyang. The admission fee to the recreation ground was quite low (about 2.5-3 cents). The recreation ground is visited by 10,000 children and other people a day and on the birthday of President Kim Il Sung (April 15) more than 50,000 people visit it.

Every school is provided with sophisticated facilities necessary for studies and for extracurricular activities. Photo shows students experimenting power generation.

Charges for a ride on a roller coaster was 33 cents for adults and 13 cents for children.

The students and children's palace is a completely free educational facility. In the palace students who have the right and the duty to study, develop their knowledge, ability and techniques free of charge. That is, students and children's palaces are service facilities for extracurricular activities as an extention of school education.

In the DPRK extracurricular activities are completely systematized in its compulsory education system. We can hardly find any country in the world other than the DPRK that have such a thoroughly-systematized system of extracurricular activities. Students and children's palaces are found in cities, counties and in other administrative districts. These palaces are considered important bases for systematizing extracurricular activities as part of school education.

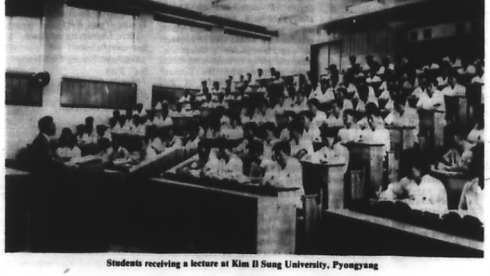
Of course, every school is provided with enough facilities and other things necessary for chemical experiments, musical study, painting, handicraft work, ballet lessons and sports training. However, these palaces are used to activate the extracurricular activities of students. Any student in the DPRK can use one of these palaces once a month in turn. The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was built in 1963. It has 500 rooms, among them 250 are used by children who visit there.

According to ability and aptitude, chances are available to all students and children to develop their ability and to be chemists, engineers and sports players, etc. These students form orchestras and ballet troupes which can give performances almost as excellent as professional ones. The levels of knowledge and techniques of children who develop themselves in collectively in completely socialized extracurricular activites, are very high.

The DPRK has an ideal system of children's education in which according to their choice all children can participate in club activities suited to their ability, using modern equipment and facilities. Moreover, children and students are provided with uniforms and things needed to do exercises, free of charge.

In many Western countries, family members have to bear expenses if they want to give their children special lessons. These lessons are very expensive.

A 10-year compulsory educational system was tentatively enforced in some districts of Pyongyang in 1972 and the universal 11-year compulsory educational system was enforced nationwide in September 1975. This educational system consists of one-year preschool (under 6 years), 4-year primary school and 6-year senior middle school (two-year junior high school and four-year high school). The DPRK's universal 11-year compulsory education system is based on the 4-year compulsory primary education system which was enforced in 1956. Tuition fees and textbook expenses for compulsory education and higher education are free–all students receive uniforms, school things, supplies for extracurricular activities from the state free of charge. Of course, they can buy any other things if they want. Things needed for education are very inexpensive. This shows that the country puts into practice its policy that "children are kings of the country."



Students receiving a lecture at Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang

College and university buildings are magnificent. The most impressive point in the character of the DPRK's higher education is that students learn practical knowledge so that they can use their knowledge just after their graduation.

Counties, provinces and main big cities each have at least one college or university. Especially, in the districts where there are many factories, factory colleges are built. These factory colleges provide regular study courses, night courses and correspondence courses. They operate on the study-while-working system. This system, together with general education systems, enables workers to study before or after work.

Since the DPRK attaches much importance to life-long education, all people, including university professors and government officials, are obligated to study new subjects even after they get jobs after graduation.

Political and economic leaders receive one-month re-education every year, staying at the People's Economic Institute (Pyongyang). This may be regard as a study and training system similar to those such as the Hitachi Study and Training Center of Japan for chiefs of large enterprises. However, the DPRK's re-education courses are of a more personal type and are given more frequently than the similar

Yearly Economic Plans Fulfilled

Many factories and enterprises in all parts of the DPRK were fulfilling their yearly plans, KCNA reported on September 11.

According to data available, as of the end of August, over 500 factories and enterprises had carried out their plans for the year, taking the country as a whole.

And more than 700 factories and enterprises fulfilled their assignments of the "100-day battle" 40 odd days ahead of time.

The Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, the Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory and the Pyongchon Machine Plant modernized the production processes and markedly raised the production capacity by vigorously waging a technical innovation movement in the period of fulfilment of their plans.

The Pyongchon Machine Plant increased sheet metal processing capacity over 10 times by devising and introducing a screw-type oil pressure press and produced 26 sets of plants outside its plan.

The Tongdaewon Clothing Factory and the Sinuiju and Manpo knitwear mills fulfilled their yearly plans four months and a half ahead of schedule.

In the period of the fulfilment of its plan, the Manpo Knitwear Mill doubled its total industrial output value as against the corresponding period last year and the Sinuiju Knitwear Mill cut the production cost 5.9 percent below the plan and expanded the variety of products by over 20 kinds.

The Anju Geological Prospecting Team and hydrogeological prospecting teams of North Hamgyong and South Pyongan provinces have also fulfilled their yearly plans.

The geological prospecting teams in North Pyongan Province found many new promising ore veins in various areas by completing yearly tunnelling plans ahead of time.

The yearly plans have already been carried out at the Songyo, Chongju, Chongsu and Madong automatic appliances factories under the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the Taean Automatic Elements Factory, the Kangwon Provincial Korean Traditional Medicine Administration, the Namsi Saltern, the Rimyongsu Forestry Station and many other factories and enterprises in different domains of the national economy.

Tens of railway stations and the Kaechon Locomotive Depot under the Ministry of Railways, the Pyongyang Long-Distance Running Automobile Administration of the General Bureau of Land and Sea Transportation and many other units in the field of transportation have honoured their freight transport plans for this year.

Workers of the Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, Pyongyang, fulfilled their yearly plan in August.

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systems in Japan. This system holds the top position of all the educational systems of the DPRK which is advancing toward its educational goal to make all people of the country intellectuals.

When the Japanese colonial rule ended, there in the northern half of Korea was not a single college or university. There were only 12 university graduates in Pyongyang. Kim Il Sung University when it was opened on October 1, 1946, had only a few instructors, including those from Seoul University.

These instructors produced the first 19 graduates of its physics and mathematics course. Today Kim Il Sung University is a giant university with 13 faculties, 80 chairs and more than 500 class rooms and 5 research institutes. It now has 12,000 students and 3,500 school personnel (among them 1,700 instructors). Moreover, there are 162 colleges and universities in all in the DPRK.

Including colleges and universities, the country has 10,000 schools and more than 60,000 kindergartens and nurseries. The fact that in the DPRK more than 8,600,000 people, from infants to college students, receive high quality education free of charge, shows that the DPRK has the most advanced educational system of all the developing countries and that it is a country worthy of its other name the "country of learning".

(To be continued)

S. Koreans, Pyongyang's Views of Chon Du Hwan

Followings are comments made by south Korean democrats and Pyongyang on what Chon Du Hwan and his military system are like: (Subtitles are ours)

BOSS OF MIL. JUNTA

"Chon Du Hwan, the boss of the military gang, is the ringleader of fascism revived in present-day south Korea and the boss of the military.

"This fascist element who received special education in intelligence intrigues and swindle in the U.S. is a fascist thung who served with 'loyalty and filial piety' of special sort Pak Jung Hi, the traitor for all ages denounced by the south Korean people so bitterly, calling him 'father'.

"This fascist element who attained rapid promotion through intelligence intrigues and fraudulence is a shameless swindler who victimized anyone, if this helped him rise to a high position by winning the favour of Pak Jung Hi, and a rare fascist murderer who killed in cold blood a large number of patriots and people of south Korea and humiliated many Vietnamese women and brutally killed a great number of Vietnamese inhabitants in the battlefields of the Vietnam War of the U.S., feeling the thrill of joy of a man's life in murder and pillage." (The manifesto addressed by the CC of the Seoul-based Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a vanguard underground organization of south Koreans for democracy and national integration, on May 28)

NO ELEMENTARY HUMAN REASON, CONSCIENCE, MORALS, ETHICS; LACKEY RAISED ON LAP OF U.S.

"As for Chon Du Hwan, he is a heinous rogus having no elementary human reason or conscience, nor morals or ethics, knowing nothing of politics or economy and giving nothought to the nation. He is a military hooligan without an equal who knows nothing but intrigues and swindle, bayonet-brandishing and man-hunting.

"He is a truculent strangler of democracy who staged a demonstration in support of the reactionary May 16 military coup of traitor Pak Jung Hi opposed by the south Korean people and executed his fascist repressive policy in the foreground and a vicious watchdog and a hangman for "yusin" who suppressed and murdered numerous defenceless people, supporting the 'yusin system' with the bayonet.

"Traitor Chon Du Hwan is a lackey raised systematically on the lap of the U.S. imperialists from long ago. He is a vicious traitor who executes the colonial rule of the United States in south Korea." (The editorial of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea entitled Commit to Flames the Fascist Rule and Punish the Dictator in the name of Democracy and Nation, on September 1)

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY

"It is due to the United States which occupies south Korea and decides everything there that traitor Chon Du Hwan who had been a junior military rogue of no distinction appeared on the political arena, seizing powers one by one in a few months, and finally seated himself in the puppet "presidential" chair.

"The U.S. authorities chose traitor Chon Du Hwan long ago as their hidden placeman and called him repeatedly to the United States to give systematic military education and backed his promotion." (The above-mentioned Rodong Sinmun editorial, on September 1)

WASHINGTON'S TWO CONTRADICTORY ASPECTS

"Carter's remarks have two contradictory aspects. One is that he dislikes the seizure of the highest power by traitor Chon Du Hwan and the other is that he recognises it.

"With this hypocritical gesture, he sought to lull the anti-U.S. sentiments at home and abroad rapidly mounting after the monstrous bloodbath in Kwangju which the United States caused by instigating the Chon Du Hwan clique and quell the widespread public opinion of the world denouncing the criminal intrigues now being framed by the Chon Du Hwan clique to grab the supreme power under its behind-the-scene manipulation." (The article carried in the August 27 issue of Rodong Sinmun entitled "Carter's Crafty Double-Dealing Tactis")

A banner on the front of the car reading "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!" clearly indicates how the south Korean people view Chon Du Hwan. Photo: Citizens and students in Kwangju are marching on the main street of the city on May 27.

KWANGJU AFFAIR: NO REGIONAL DISTURBANCE

"The Kwangju uprising was a mass movement of the citizens calling for the end of martial-law and rapid democratic develpment. (development toward democracy)

"The Kwangju incident was not just a regional disturbance caused by antogonism between Cholla provinces and Kyongsang provinces. It was a sacred struggle in which the national will was raised and courageously expressed. The courage of the Kwangju citizens will always be remembered in the history of the development of human rights.

"The vicious action of the black beret soldeirs must not be hidden by saying that the reports are just rumors." (The tape-recorded report made by three south Korean religious men who were eyewinesses of the Kwangju incident)

Chon's Ignominious Acts

Follows a gist of an article entitled "What I Thought After A Meeting with General Chon Du Hwan" which was written by Matsubara Tadashi, pro-Seoul professor at Waseda University. He visited south Korea in April and held a series of discussions with Seoul's new strongman Chon Du Hwan. The article carried in the July issue of the Japanese monthly "Chuo Koron" clearly shows Chon's ignominious acts and base personality.

On the afternoon of April 2, I met General Chon Du Hwan at the headquarters of the Defense Security Command, Kwanhwamun district, Seoul City.

Later, a photographer appeared and took photographs of Gen. Chon and me while we held a discussion. As the photographer was about to finish taking photos of us, I said with a plunge: "May I ask him to have photographs of only me and the general taken?"

Gen. Chon nodded to me and stood up, taking me by the hand. When we stood with our backs to the desk on which hanged the placard reading "Lieutenant General Chon Du Hwan, Defense Security Commander," Mr. Sin Sang Su, member of the Democratic Republican Party and the Yujonghoe, said, "if this photograph is carried by Japanese papers, we'll get into pretty fix." So, I said; "Let's keep this matter secret." Therefore, the general followed me "Himitsu, Himitsu (Secret, Secret!...)". This is the first Japanese word I heard him speak.

When I sat down into a deep-cushioned chair, I was requested by the general to attend a dinner party, and I readily accepted his invitation."

Around 7 p.m., April 8, we arrived in Mr. Sin's car at a certain Korean style restaurant, where Gen. Chon in a three-piece lounge suit, was waiting for us. When several *kisaengs* appeared and drinking started, the general said: "I have some knowledge of physiognomy. I think Professor Matsubara will probably die before I die." Keeping my eyes upon his shining bald head, I said: "I can not fully agree with you. With all deference, I guess that your head is bald not only because you have worn a iron helmet for so long." He replied: "My bald head makes me unattractive to women."

As soon as a dancing party started to the accompaniment of an accordion and percussion instruments, Mr. Chon touched a *kisaeng* on her shoulders and started dancing with her gracefully. Though I got dead drunk unlike the general who could maintained his original posture, though he had gulped down whisky straight. I stood up and started dancing with Mr. Chon, having pulled the *kisaeng* away from him. But, as I can not dance at all, I hanged on Chon's thick and muscular neck, sometimes treading on his feet. Hugging him tightly, I whispered to him: "How pitiful the late president was!" He replied: "What a pity!" (in Japanese), and embraced me closely. Emboldened by his word, I kissed him on his cheek and he also kissed me. Though I did not have a clear recollection of the dinner party, the most prominent female singer in Korea sung a Korean song and other participants joined her singing. Mr. Chon, an aid-de-camp in a lounge suit, and Mr. Sin also sang songs. Mr. Sin sang a Korean song first and a Japanese song next. It was "Koojono Tsuki." Next, Mr. Chon, taking off his coat, took a microphone in his right hand and sang a song—the Japanese military song called "Toohiko."

U.S. Prof. Send Letter to Carter

As already reported by the August 2 issue of the People's Korea, American scholars and Korean scholars in the United States on May 29 sent a letter to President Carter, calling for his assistance in the release of Kim Dae Jung and other democratic dissidents.

Follows the gist of the letter:

May 29, 1980

The Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

We, the undersigned American scholars of Korean affairs, deeply concerned over the deteriorating political situation in Korea, appeal to you to exert the influence of our country in Korea in favor of democracy and reason.

The present civil unrest in Korea arises fundamentally from the frustration of the people over the South Korean governments failure to resolutely guide the nation toward the democratic constitutional reforms promised in the wake of President Park's assassination last October. This failure is chiefly due to the disruptive efforts of military strongman Chon Too Hwan, who has misread the popular will and acted so as to prolong the more repressive aspects of the old constitution. This has led to widespread protests by students and workers culminating last week in the bloody Kwangju uprising. A civilian government now exists in name only; the chief civilian politicians are all under arrest or restriction; one of them, Kim Dae Jung, is about to be unjustly charged with sedition; the people of Kwangju and the two Cholla provinces await with understandable trepidation the reprisals already underway for the Kwangju affair.

Throughout all of this, the United States has played, we feel, too restrained a role. By its frequently repeated statements, the State Department has acquiesced in an overly vague and slow course toward constitutional reform and democratization. The U.S. looked the other way when General Chon executed unauthorized troop movements last December 12, in violation of Combined Forces Command procedures and without the required permission of the U.S. commander. We seem to have made no effective protest when General Chon purged his own superiors and thereby shattered the command structure of the South Korean army, endangering not only South Korea's security but that of our own troops as well. Most recently we gave permission for the movement of Korean troops, some of which are now engaged in the Kwangju reprisals.

In point of fact American military authorities have stated that they have not observed any overt signs of North Korean hostile military activity. The constant warnings to North Korea have in fact diverted attention from the real problem, which is South Korean political instability. Moreover, it is abundantly clear that continuing civil unrest, approaching the early stages of what might become a civil war, is a much greater threat to the security of South Korea and our own forces. Surely some of our weight and power must be placed to restrain General Chon, who is the most serious threat to true Korean security, and to restore power to the civilian authorities.

Mr. President, it is obviously impossible in this letter to share all our thoughts on a complicated situation. All of us have some degree of experience on Korea and would be happy to make ourselves available to you and your officials. We would like to request an opportunity for a delegation from our group to meet with those most involved with the Korean question. We are fearful of the course Korean events are taking and consider it our duty to explain these concerns to you. We hope that you will be able to give some immediate attention to this request.

Very truly yours

JaHyun Haboush
Columbia University
Gari Ledyard
Columbia University
S. Robert Ramsey
Columbia University

The following persons have signed this letter by telephone:

Edward J. Baker
Harvard University
Soon-Sung Cho
University of Missouri
Jonathan Best
Wesleyan University
Youngho Choe
University of Hawaii
Vincet Brandt
Harvard University
Bruce Cumings
University of Washington
Vipin Chandra
Wheaton College
C. Paul Dredge
Northeastern University
Charles N. Godberg
Columbia University
Fred Lukoff
University of Washington
Byung-Suh Kim
Monclair State College
Samuel E. Martin
Yale University
Chong-lim Kim
University of Iowa
David McCann
Cornell University
Eugene C. I. Kim
Western Michigan University
Evelyn McCune
University of Hawaii
Nam-gil Kim
University of Southern California
Karl Moskowitz
Harvard University
Sungha Kim
Harvard University
James B. Palais
University of Washington
Young-Hwan Kihl
State University of Iowa
Spencer Palmer
Brigham Young University
B.C. Koh
University of Illinois
Marshall R. Pihl
Harvard University
Eugene Knez
Smithsonian Institute (Retired)
Glenn Paige
University of Hawaii
Chac-Jin Lee
University of Kansas
Kenneth Quinones
Trinity College
Chong-Sik Lee
University of Pennsylvania
Michael Robinson
University of Washington

American Correspondent:

Seoul's New Press Censorship

Seoul's martial law command is cracking down on press coverage by foreign correspondents as well as local reporters. This fact was disclosed by Donald Kirk, an American free lancer, in his article headlined "Seoul in New Press Crackdown." The article was carried by the August 15 issue of the No.1 Shimbun, the journal of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

Following is an excerpt from the story:

—o—

Correspondents covering what is described as the "open" trial of Kim Dae Jung and 23 others charged with a range of political crimes must rely on pooled reports written by the two foreign reporters permitted to attend each session. Censors have cut these reports heavily, generally eliminating any material reflecting unfavorably on the authorities or the legal basis for the trial.

For visiting correspondents, the result is that they must theoretically rely on other "observers," including foreign diplomats, attending each session to get those quotes that are showing up in newspapers around the world about what the defendants call "political repression." The censors still do not interfere with outgoing copy filed via leased wires, prepaid telex or telephone reviewing all material sent with International Telegraphic Union credit cards–a nuisance for those who don't like paying their bills before leaving the city.

For Korean writing for foreign news organizations, the impact of pooled reports is a serious matter, for they run the risk of interrogation and imprisonment if they file material from "other sources" that the censors had deleted from the pooled versions.

The martial law command showed it meant business when it arrested five Koreans working for foreign news organizations early on the morning of July 24. One of them, Shim Jae Koon, reporting for the New York Times, Le Monde and the Far Eastern Economic Review, was released that evening along with his wife, Chang Myang Sook, forced to resign from her job as a feature writer for a local newspaper, Hankook Ilbo.

The others, including Associated Press Bureau Chief K.C. Hwang, Reuters correspondent Oh Ilson, Chun Hak Bum of NHK Radio and Chung Ho Sang of the Asahi Shimbun were held for more than 48 hours before they were sent home. All of them were warned not to write what the authorities regard as contentious material– and reportedly forced to sign statements as a precondition for their release.

The roundup of the Korean correspondents followed the Government's order closing down the local bureau of the Asahi Shimbun along with Kyodo and Jiji Press for disseminating stories alleging that Kim Dae Jung had been tortured while awaiting trial on sedition charges. General Lee Hui Sung, the martial law commander, criticized the report at a dinner for foreign journalists at which he asked if they thought "our military investigators are so reckless as to batter Kim out of shape knowing they will have to put him on trial."

Ironically, Shim, Hwang and Chun all attended the dinner at which Lee seemed anxious to win the sympathy of the foreign press for the military regime, led by General Chun Doo Hwan. Oh Ilson was on vacation at the time.

Inevitably, the martial law command has reserved its harshest treatment for the local press and its staffers. It closed down 172 publications in July, and has forced hundreds of journalists to resign from newspapers and magazines. A number of journalists have also been rounded up, held for varying lengths of time and interrogated.

For foreign correspondents working here, the question is whether the martial law command will exercise much more stringent censorship than it has already put into effect. The Government has already begun to delay the issuance of visas and has denied many journalists the luxury of the multiple-entry visa, which it used to issue without hesitation.

At the same time, Government spokesmen are calling in offending journalists for polite little chats about articles that have upset the authorities. "Some of my collegues have not been happy about some of your stories," was a typical remark addressed to this correspondent. "Perhaps," said the official, "you should be more careful in the future."

Kim Dae-Jung trial, pool report from Kwang Ju
Morning session, 18 Aug, 80
Opposition leader K.m D.e-Jung today declined to answer
questions from prosecutors at the second day of his military trial
here on charges under the National Security law ans other laws,
claiming that the trial was invalid.
"I have nothing against the judges panel nor the prosecuters.
I decline to answer questions because this trial amounts to political
repression," said the 56-year-old politician.

WHOP WENT THE CHOP on pool reports of Kim's trial.

(From the August 15 issue of the No. 1 Shimbun)

15 Dennish Pol. Parties, Public Bodies Issue Appeal To U.S. People

15 political parties, public organizations and other organizations including the Communist Party of Denmark, the Socialist People's Party of Denmark and the Left-Wing Socialist Party of Denmark of August 20 issued in joint name an appeal to the U.S. people.

Pointing out that after the brutal massacre of Kwangju citizens the new military rulers of south Korea are arresting and imprisoning everyday students and workers fighting for democracy and the right to existence, it says:

The new military rulers can maintain their power only with the political, economic and military "aid" of the United States.

Till now the United States has supported the new military ruling system.

It is clear that the so-called "human rights" policy of President Carter is not applied in south Korea.

The U.S. government slightly "deplored" the "military coup d'etat" on May 17, 1980, and the establishment of the military ruling system in south Korea. But, in actuality, it has actively backed the new rulers.

When a popular uprising broke out in Kwangju, the United States turned its face away from the reality, talking about "southward invasion."

The new military rulers can not maintain their "regime" without the active support of the United States.

Therefore, we call upon the U.S. people to demand an immediate end to all U.S. political and economic aid to the south Korean military clique and the prompt withdrawal of all U.S. troops and military equipment from south Korea.

Such call will be active support to the south Korean people fighting against the military dictatorship and for democracy and social progress.

The United States bears major responsibility historically for developments in south Korea.

It is responsible for the division of Korea after her liberation from the Japanese occupationists in 1945.

The division of Korea has brought great misfortunes to the Korean people. At the same time, it has created an international tension.

It is important to support the principles laid down in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement on realising the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully without foreign interference.

The new dialogue started between the north and south in January this year on the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But it is impossible to achieve success at the dialogue as long as the south Korean military rulers refuse to resign and the military dictatorship is not abolished.

We earnestly call upon the U.S. people to actively support the reunification of Korea and demand an immediate termination of all U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Economic Chiefs of 4 Newspapers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Song: Whenever people read in newspapers that our country has secured foreign credits amounting to several hundred million dollars and bank loans, too, they think that our country is inducting foreign capital smoothly. But, it seems that the actual situation is not so roseate as they report.

In his interviews with the Washington Post and the New York Times, Premier Sin Hyung Hwak said that it was possible to secure induction of foreign capital amounting to about $6 billion. But I think he is too optimistic. Maybe, this is his wishful thinking.

At present, our country has foreign loans amounting to around $20 billion including both short-term and long-term loans. From the standpoint of investors, the IECOK has made a positive evaluation of our country's economy, leading international financial circles to think that our country should not be forsaken. Under these circumstances, there are not big obstacles in the way of inducting foreign loans, both long-term and short-term ones. This is clear from a recent statement by vice-Premier Li Han Rim who said that the government will supply goods by using surplus foreign capital as a measure to stabilize prices in the second half of this year.

The problem is that the government is introducing vast amounts of foreign capital in spite of high money interest rates, though the interest rates have lowered a little bit to the level of 18 percent. From 1974 through 1975, our foreign currency reserves dwindled because of the oil crisis. In this situation, our country became almost insolvent, which made the government send a mission to the United States to ask for loans. As the government is now concentrating on the induction foreign capital itself, enterprises, naturally, have to assume the responsibility for paying principal and interest, despite the high interest rate.

Well, what will happen if the economic activity recovers next year or in the year after next if the enterprises are capable paying foreign loans? Judging from the measures taken by the government so far, the government will help enterprises pay high-interest foreign loans by introducing new foreign credits, for instance, by extending foreign currency loans to them. However, the government issued high-interest bonds to overcome the foreign currency crisis in 1974 and 1975. At present, enterprises have drawn large sums of foreign currency loans extended by the government to help them repay high-interest loans. Therefore, the government is required to take proper steps to prevent this vicious cycle.

Different Views on Wages

Pae: The question of wages if posed in connection with foreign credit induction. This means that all credits are string-attacked. Creditors demand that a monopolistic market be guaranteed for them in our country and that high-cost technology be inducted together with credits. But creditors do not give us the sophisticated part of technology while demanding guarantee of monopolistic markets in our country. In short, they permit us to use their technology by paying rentals but they don't permit technology transfer to our enterprises. It is true, in the electronic exchange, semiconductor, and computer sectors, creditors pledged to transfer technology in their loan contracts. But actually, creditors did not permit technology transfer to enterprises after the induction of loans. Therefore, among the problems related to borrowing, the following points are very important: Enterprises are required to induct technology together with loans, and conditions for induction of foreign credits are getting more and more unfavorable to us.

Moderator: Of late, there was much talk about labor-management disputes, which are now becoming social problems. Labor-management disputes have played a major role in changing the political situation since the Y.H. industry incident occurred last year. Therefore, there is a possibility that our country's economy may be undermined at its foundation by aggravating labor-management disputes.

The problem is that workers can't help having doubts about the properness of the government's 15 percent guideline for workers' wage hikes this year, which is intended to contain inflation and tide over the current economic difficulties. In fact, the government takes an optimistic view that our economy will attain not a negative growth but a 3.5-5 percent growth. Scholars say that so long as the economic growth rate maintains an upward curve, no real income of workers should be lowered. Actually, if the economy attains a 5 percent growth, the per capita national income will attain a 5 percent growth.

(To be continued)

Ex-Factory Oil Prices

Unit: Won per Liter

Petroleum Products	past	present	up %
Gasoline (premium)	639.47	730.25	14.2%
Gasoline (regular)	534.94	569.84	6.5%
Kerosene	157.18	180.31	14.7%
Diesel	155.22	172.21	10.9%
Bunker A Oil	140.18	160.82	14.7%
Bunker B Oil	135.38	155.31	14.7%
Bunker C Oil	131.81	151.22	14.7%
Jet Fuel	184.40	211.55	14.7%
Naphtha	133.65	153.32	14.7%
Solvents	401.17	460.22	14.7%
Asphalt	142.35	161.31	14.7%
Propane Gas (won. kg)	464.35	532.71	14.7%
Propane Gas (for city)	260.13	298.42	14.7%
Butane Gas (won. kg)	448.56	514.58	14.7%
Butane Gas (for city)	280.96	322.32	14.7%

(From the August 24 issue of the Korea Herald)

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A":

Scenes of Labor Disputes

South Korean monthly "Sin Tong-A" carried an article titled "Nation-Wide Coverage: The Scenes of Labor Disputes" in its June issue of this year.

The article was written by Cho Song Jun, a fellow of the south Korean labor affairs institute (Seoul-based private institution).

In the article he analyzed the labor disputes which occurred in various places in south Korea this year and examined in depth the causes of labor disputes and demands of the workers. (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Follows the first part of its gist:

The currents of history come surging like tidal waves, which no one can conceal or avoid—the labor problems which have remained unknown in the past 20 years, but which are now asserting themselves for all to see. In the last four months alone, a total of 809 labor disputes occurred in the country. The labor situation is assuming increasingly serious aspects. Many violations of laws have occurred such as low wages, long working hours, bad working conditions, labor accidents, occupational diseases, unfair dismissals and personnel cuts and unpaid wages. They are occurring as if at once. What is the real situation of recent labor disputes and what is their cause?

Long Working Hours

For four days from Apr. 21 to 24, Sabuk village (Kangwon Province) was completely occupied by the laborers, who strongly demanded their right to life. The Sabuk incident (the incident which occurred in the Dongwon Consolidated Coal Mining Co., Ltd.) is known to have been caused by the miners' demand for a wage increase, their distrust to the company-controlled labor union and excessive intervention by the police authorities. But their struggle can be described as a consequence of the struggles of workers who have been alienated in the course of the implementation of the economic development policy of our country.

The miners are paid low wages and for them promotion is out of question. They live poor miners and die poor miners. The monthly minimum cost of living for a family of five is 241,200 won (96,480 yen in Japanese currency), according to a report of the miners receive 155,738 won (62,295 yen in Japanese currency).

Even if their wages are raised, their wages are increased only a few percent and in certain cases they are cut. In addition, officers called "*amhaengsoa*" (a king's agents dispatched secretly during the Li dynasty in order to investigate wrong doings of local officials) rank miners from A to D, according to the amount of coal extracted or the length of the pits dugged. Under instructions from the company, they freely changed the rankings of miners to enable the company to amass more profits. Therefore, even if the wages of miners are raised, the wage hike is cancelled in 2 or 3 months. Even if their wages are increased, their wages are sooner or later lowered to their original levels by the juggling of various kinds of allowances, so that the total amount of wages paid by the company may not be increased.

Under such a system, miners are compelled to work more than 8 hours to earn the minimum wages they need. They are compelled to work for long hours in order to fulfill their assigned work.

Over 200 Miners Died Last Year

According to the authorities concerned, 221 miners were killed and 5,149 were injured, some seriously, last year at about 200 mines throughout south Korea. For every one million tons of coal excavated, 0.4 person dies in the U.K., 0.6 in West Germany, and 1.4 in Japan. But the comparable mortality rate of coal miners of our country is as high as 12.2.

On the other hand, miners are threatened by the occupational diseases such as silicosis and pneumoconiosis. The dust and gas masks they wear are as old as 10 years. The miners are not protected from the coal dust.

According to a survey conducted last year by the miners union, 10% of all the miners suffer from pneumoconiosis and their number increases 3.5% every year.

Another thing we can't overlook is the "Special Measure Law for National Defense."

This law decisively circumscribed the fundamental rights of labor under the slogan "high economic growth through the 1970s" and ensured advantages one sidedly for employers while putting down the activities of labor unions. In other words, it is because of the restrictive nature of the "Special Measure Law for National Defense" that labor unions have been completely emasculated, instead of protecting the interests of workers.

The incident of the Dongwon Consolidated Coal Mining Co., Ltd., was unavoidable and was one of many such incidents which could explode anytime and anywhere. We should regard society as a whole including the government authorities and labor unions as responsible for the incident.

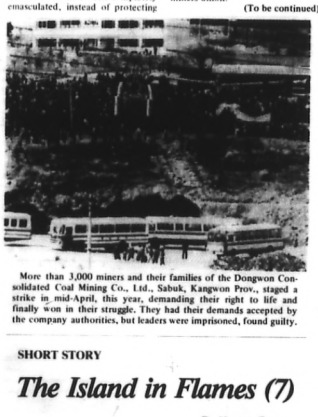
The direct cause of this incident is the workers' distrust of the head of the local miners union and police intervention in the labor dispute.

The chairman of the miners union was said to hold a "better position than a county chief," and was said to be "a man who was once put in prison for embezzling money from a labor union fund". He was a "labor union boss reigning over the miners."

The chairman and other executives of the miners union earned large profits in collusion with the traders who supplied rationed rice and boots to the miners.

In the wage increase struggle, the chairman of the miners union was supposed to make his efforts to carry through the goal, miners' demand for a 42.77% hike. The coal miners' anger erupted when he accepted an only 20% wage hike in a secret dealing with the company. More fuel was added to their anger, as the police intervened in the labor dispute and protected this chairman of the miners union.

(To be continued)



More than 3,000 miners and their families of the Dongwon Consolidated Coal Mining Co., Ltd., Sabuk, Kangwon Prov., staged a strike in mid-April, this year, demanding their right to life and finally won in their struggle. They had their demands accepted by the company authorities, but leaders were imprisoned, found guilty.

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (7)

By Hwang Gon

(Continued from the previous issue)

In Seoul, in a corner of a classroom of the Bongrae Primary School the navy wireless operator No.3 was sitting before the machine. In the morning sun her uniform looked fresh and clean. But her eyes were misted. Her every nerve was tense as she concentrated on the receiver. There was a red pencil in her hand with which she scribbled on the message pad.

There had been a few other messages. With the last one, after a moment of hesitation, she took out the others, too, and knocked at the door of the commanding officer's room.

The commanding officer, a man of about forty, was pacing the floor. He took the messages and began to read them. The first one was what Myong Hi had sent to the wireless No.3. When he finished reading it, he went through other messages right away.

"0847: company commander and five men moving toward the sea with grenades and submachine guns. The enemy now on the island. More landing. Brave men of our coastal battery are fighting from bomb craters and from behind rocks. Our guns pelting the enemy grenades bursting. Enemies falling in the mud. The water is stained with the blood of the enemy.

"Our men with no cover stand in the mud. Our men are throwing hand-grenades. Enemy soldiers fall one after another. The enemy is in great panic.... Wireless No. 1."

"0857: Enemy landed tanks. With their heavy guns spitting fire, the tanks are slowly moving out of the mud. Our men flat on the ground. Now up. Again flat. Some cannot be seen.

"Company commander Li Tae Hun on his feet, with a batch of grenades in his right hand. He is throwing them. One of the tanks is now without the caterpillar. It is stuck in mud. Another one is moving forward. The company commander can no longer be seen.

"There is another man standing up. He falls before he could manage to throw the grenade. Our last man has fallen! Wireless No. 1."

"0905: An enemy tank is passing by my trench on the right. There is another one. More are coming. The demons are coming up! The Yankees, the devils. There are Japs too. A Yankee is standing at my trench entrance. The hand-grenade is in my hand. The damn fool is coming in with his gun levelled at me..."

The commanding officer could not take his eyes off the paper even after he finished reading it. His hands were trembling. In his mind's eye appeared the sea littered with the enemy dead, blood-stained foam, and the dirty tide water.

In the meantime the young chief of the staff stepped forward to the commanding officer asking for the message papers.

Handing over messages to him, the commanding officer spoke as if talking to himself.

"We must always remember these people. Never will the enemy conquer such people!" (Concluded)

Korean Paintings "Lotus Flowers and Water Fowls"
Anonymous

Korean Cultural History (28)

Koryo Paintings, Literature

(Continued from the previous issue)

A very few of the paintings of those days remain preserved today. Most of the paintings of those days are the portraits of kings and aristocrats and Buddhist paintings. There are also landscapes, flower paintings, animal paintings and illustrations. There are hardly any paintings depicting the life of the people. A small number of paintings still preserved are mostly religious paintings.

As objects painted in such religious paintings are all products of fantastic imagination, and nothing of the actual world is reflected in them. But, the paintings were drawn in delicate lines and the lines are refined and the colours well harmonized.

The "Image of the Goddess of Mercy" painted by He Ho, a monk of Koryo, was known widely as one of the most excellent Buddhist paintings. This picture is 142 cm in length and is executed in deep colours on silk cloth in delicate brush strokes. Furthermore, gold paint is used for embellishment so as to accentuate the divinity of the Buddha. Shading is applied to the folds of clothes and the face to give a strong three-dimensional impression.

The models of portraits are limited to the privileged few. But they were drawn in fine lines and the features of models are well characterized.

Among the excellent landscapists of Koryo were Li Nyong, Li Gwang Pil and Ko Yu Bang. Li Nyong was widely known abroad as a representative Koryo landscape painter in the 12th century. He showed talent as a painter in his childhood. When he visited China under the Sung dynasty with an envoy, Hui Tsung, a celebrated court painter of China under the Sung dynasty admired his painting "The Ryesong River" and urged Chinese painters to learn painting from him. He contributed to the development of realistic landscape paintings in China under the Sung dynasty.

Chon Kong Ji and Chong Duk Kong, painters of the 11th century, left masterpieces behind them. The "Volcano" by Chon Kong Ji vividly portrays a terrific explosion of a volcano on Cheju Island. Chong Duk Kong drew hundreds of carp in a wide picture entitled "Carp." The variety of forms of carp are skillfully portrayed.

Nymphs depicted on an ornamented copper sheet in an wooden frame were different from those of the former period. The nymphs of this period are drawn as flying horizontally in the sky, fluttering their clothes. The colours are realistic, differing in this respect from former wall paintings.

In the latter half of the 12th century, the pictures of bamboos, orchids, chrysanthemums and apricot trees and mountains and rivers were popular among them for their paintings and black-and-white drawings. The representative painters of the period were Chong So, Li In Ro, An Chi Min, and Chong Hong Jin.

Ballads

An important literary development in this period was that poetry and prose written in Chinese characters became more predominant than before.

In the early period of Koryo, Hyang-ka literature which had been popular in the three-kingdom and Silla period held an important place until about the end of the first half of the 12th century.

Typical of such poems in Koryo literature up to the 12th century are: "Long Rains" by Kim Dong Jung of the 12th century, which describes the peasants whose anxiety mounts during a long spell of rain; "To My Husband on the Battlefield" by Ko Jo Gi, which reflects the anti-war, patriotic spirit of a wife towards her husband who had gone to war; "The River Taedong-gang and Sending a Friend Off" by Chong Ji Sang which expresses the feelings of people of those days with a skillful description of natural scenery.

Literature in the latter half of the Koryo period (from the latter half of the 12th century to the 14th century) has a number of features in its ideological content and themes and in artistic style against the complicated socio-historical background.

Ballads, folk tales and poetry written in Chinese characters form the main body of Koryo literature.

Koryo ballads inherit the tradition of folk songs and lyrical ballads widely sung among the people from the three-kingdom period. Prophetic songs in the nature of political arguments that satirized corrupt and incapable feudal rulers were widely composed. Among them is the Song of Blotted Notebook. On the other hand, many oral literary works such as "The Song of Longing for Mother," and ballad poems such as the "Ballad of a Green Mountain" and the "Ballad of Sogyong" were produced.

Most of the Koryo ballads were recorded in a collection of poetry in the 15th century (under the Li dynasty) on the basis of the formal adoption of Korean script. In it twenty-one popular songs were recorded in the Korean language and 12 were written in prose in Chinese characters. The titles of 39 popular songs and their origins were recorded in "Koryo-sa" (History of Koryo), although their lines are unknown.

These folk songs well expressed the feelings of the common people and their desire to get rid of suppression by the rulers. The songs freely use the Korean language and a refrain is attached to the close of each stanza for rysmical effect.

Poems in Classical Chinese

Many poems were written in classical Chinese in the Koryo period. Such a poet of those days belonged to two different groups. They were the "Society of Poets over Sixty" who mainly wrote poems praising the king's grace and the other the "Seven Sages of Haejwa" who wrote critical poems on the ruling class.

Among the members of the "Society of Poets over Sixty" were Choe Dang, Choe Son, Chang Cha Mok, Ko Yong Jung, Paek Kwang Sin, Li Chun Chang, Hyon Duk Su, Li Se Chang and Cho Tong. Under the aegis of the ruling class, these government-patronized writers wrote works admiring the king and his reign. In their works they beautified the society of those days as "peaceful society." They continued to imitate the style of earlier writers and poets and stressed formalism.

The "Seven Sages of Haejwa" were represented by Li In Ro, Rim Chun, O Se Je, Li Dam Chi, Hwang Po Hang, Cho Jong and Ham Sun. They expressed in their works their discontent with government by the military caste and criticized social injustice to some degree though from the standpoint of the ruling class. While criticizing the formalism and the imitative tendency of the "Society of Poets over Sixty," they insisted that the reality of life should be reflected in literary works. Later, their views were succeeded by such progressive writers as Li Kyu Po, Choe Cha and Li Che Hyon.

Among the progressive literary works by the "Seven Sages of Haejwa" were the "Four Seasons at a Farmhouse" by Kim Guk Ki; "At the News That Peasants Are Prohibited to Drink Pure Liquor and Eat Rice Food and On Behalf of the Peasants" by Li Gyu Po; "Sending Off Chon Maeng Gyong" by Li Je Hyon and the "Song of Acorns" by Li Gok.

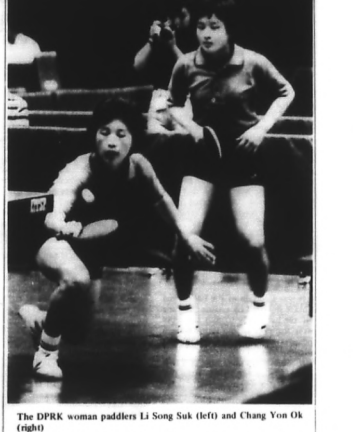
Progressive literature in those days made a rapid and fruitful development through a struggle against reactionary literature. It opened up a new vista in the development of medieval literature both in the truthful reflection of life and in diversifying style and content, providing an important asset for the subsequent development of progressive literature.

Li Gyu Po was one of the representative poets of this period. At first he was influenced by the poets of the "Seven Sages of Haejwa," but later came to develop his originality. He wrote many poems and wrote in prose. Most of his works were collected in "Miscellanies of Tongguk Li Sang Guk-chip" in 53 volumes. They contain about 2,000 poems and about 700 realistic writings. While carving out an original path in literature, he established realistic writing in medieval Korean literature.

(To be continued)

The picture of the Goddess of Mercy

DPRK Woman Paddlers Win Silver Medal in Doubles in Asian, African, L. American Tournament



The DPRK woman paddlers Li Song Suk (left) and Chang Yon Ok (right)

DPRK players won one silver medal and three bronze medals at the 4th Asian, African and Latin American Table-Tennis Invitational Tournament held in Tokyo from Sep. 2 to 7, which the delegations from 23 countries and regions attended.

Li Song Suk and Chang Yon Ok came second in women's doubles and Cho Yong Ho and Hong Chol third in men's doubles.

The DPRK players took third places in men's and women's team events, Kim Chang Am came eighth in men's singles.

The DPRK woman paddlers stand 2nd in the team event of Marcel Corbillon Cup and Li Song Suk came second in women's singles at the 35th World Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang from the end of April to the beginning of May last year.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Aug. 7

* Ziaur Rahman, President of Bangladesh, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on a visit to his country. The Bangladesh president expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations of fraternal friendship between Bangladesh and Korea and the belief that the relations between the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh and WPK will develop more favorably in the future.
* A 1980-1981 working plan for cooperation in health services was signed in Prague between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.
* Li Hong Ryop, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Syria, presented his credentials to President Hafez Al Assad. The Syrian president said the friendly and cooperative relations between the Syrian and Korean peoples will further strengthen through the struggle against colonialism and U.S. imperialism.
* Issoufou Joseph Conombo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Upper Volta met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Ryong Yong. Highly speaking of the shining successes made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung in their endeavours to meet the Sixth Congress of the WPK with splendid achievements of labour, he expressed support to the efforts of the government and people of the DPRK for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Aug. 8

* Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand, met Chang Chol, the head of the Pyongyang Children's Art Troupe.
* Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon on a visit to Guyana.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Calls Chon Not New Man but Old-Timer

Rodong Sinmun, the most prestigious daily in Pyongyang, in its September 5 issue, called Chon Du Hwan an old-timer. The daily's commentary "True Color of Fascist Dictator Cannot Be Veiled" made a count-by-count analysis of Chon's "new politics" speech delivered at the "inauguration ceremony". Follow excerpts:

Traitor Chon Du Hwan who usurped "power" by means of violence and swindle despite the strong opposition and denunciation of the public at home and abroad is now talking a lot of high-sounding rubbish as if he would enforce "new politics" for the people.

This can be seen in the fact that at the puppet "presidential inauguration" he made a long harangue again about a "new age", the "building of a democratic welfare society", "adaptation of democracy to south Korea" and the "realisation of a just society" and barefacedly publicized himself as a man of a "new age".

It was a refrain of the hackneyed phrase repeated by traitor Pak Jung Hi till his death to pull the wool over the eyes of the south Korean people and maintain his fascist dictatorship.

If there is anything new, it is that the old faded signboard of the former dictator was repainted to make it appear new.

OLD-TIMER

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, first of all, styled himself a new man who is free from identification with the old system and advertised that "a new history" would begin in south Korea. This is ridiculous indeed.

As for Chon Du Hwan, he is not a new man but a dyed-in-the-wool follower of "yusin" who has been raised under "yusin".

Serving in the Metropolitan Garrison Command and a paratrooper unit of the puppet army, the "Chongwadae" security office and the puppet Army Security Command, he acted as a cat's-paw of the defunct dictator, harshly cracking down upon the south Korean people who called for freedom and democracy and buttressing the "yusin" system with the bayonet.

Moreover, the coming to light of traitor Chon Du Hwan is not for new democracy but is aimed at maintaining the old "yusin system".

When the struggle of people of all walks of life against fascism and for democracy gained momentum after the former dictator was got rid of, he, frightened at this, desperately tried to bolster up the shaking "yusin system".

This is well proved by the December 12 "army purge coup", the May 17 fascist action, the bloody massacre in Kwangju, the murderous trial of Kim Dae Jung, arrests and imprisonment of students and democratic figures, wholesale purge of "government" officials, professors and men of the press, setting up of the "Special National Security Committee" and the rigging up of his "election" as puppet "president".

Now the harsh "yusin system" which had imposed all sorts of sufferings and misfortunes upon the people in the past has been fully revived and the old ruling system and repressive order are maintained as they are and a military dictatorship more brutal and truculent than the former fascist dictatorship has been established in south Korea.

The method employed by traitor Chon Du Hwan to install himself in the puppet "presidential" post is one entirely modelled after the old "yusin" method of bayonet-brandishing, deception and swindle based on the old "yusin".

In holding out the old signboard of the former dictator, traitor Chon Du Hwan showed that he is a second Pak Jung Hi.

KOREAN-STYLE DEMOCRACY

As for traitor Chon Du Hwan's talk about "adaptation of democracy to south Korea", it is a reproduction of "south Korean style democracy" which traitor Pak Jung Hi had been fond of talking about. Everyone knows that "south Korean style democracy" was a pronoun of "intelligence politics violating human rights", "power politics ignoring public opinion" and a "wilderness where democracy has been trampled underfoot" and a fig leaf for covering up the notorious "yusin" rule.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's talk that he would adapt "democracy to south Korea", while stifling the democratic forces and penalizing people who call for human rights and democracy, means that like the former dictator, he would maintain a fascist repressive rule in actuality behind the facade of "freedom" and "democracy".

This time traitor Chon Du Hwan ranted that he would keep in force the "emergency martial law" indefinitely under the pretext of "stability" and continue with the "purge", remove the "old politicians" and strictly ban the students' "participation in politics" on the excuse of "social purification". This betrayed his ulterior intention.

WELFARE SOCIETY

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's big talk about the "building of a welfare society" and "realisation of a just society" is a humbug.

He prattled that for the "building of a welfare society" he would make a clean sweep of the "old evils", liquidate "immorality" and root out "corruption and irregularities". The deceptive nature of such slogans has been proved already by reality. In the past the former dictator also loudly talked about the "liquidation of old evils" and "rooting out of corruption and irregularities" as if some big change would happen immediately. But the old evils were replaced by new ones and he himself became the biggest illicit money-hoarder under the name of "rooting out corruption and irregularities". His "building of a welfare society" farce which raised the curtain with the May 16 military coup brought new social evils, corruption, immorality and poverty.

South Korea is a colonial society where the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their monopoly capital are holding sway and "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer", and a dark rotten society ridden with evils, inequality and contradictions, where the jungle law is operating.

The Chon Du Hwan clique, claiming that the "building of a welfare society" would need much capital, said that it would induce more foreign monopoly capital. This will result only in leaving the south Korean economy to the tender mercy of the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital and expediting the economic subjugation and bankruptcy and increasing the hardships of the people's living.

The former dictator also introduced foreign loans in an unrestricted way on the pretext of developing the economy to saddle south Korea with huge foreign debts running into tens of thousands of millions of dollars.

Economic subjugation to U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital has hastened the bankruptcy and ruin of the minor enterprises, stimulated a price hike and increased unemployment in south Korea. In the first half of this year, thousands of minor enterprises closed down their doors or curtailed operation and commodity prices went up 20–30 per cent. South Korea's deficit in the international payments will reportedly reach 7,000 million dollars this year.

This is not a welfare but a disaster and the total bankruptcy of the people's living.

CORRUPTION

As for "illicit money-hoarding", among the associates of the former dictator there is no one who has not made a fortune by robbing the people of their property and misappropriating money from the "national treasury". Chon Du Hwan himself is among those swindlers and a top-class illicit money-hoarder.

The jargon of traitor Chon Du Hwan also showed that like the former dictator, he would tightly cling to the policy of dependence upon the outside forces to follow the road of permanent division, not reunification.

To begin with, the usurpation of the puppet "power" by traitor Chon Du Hwan has been realised by his treacherous act of mercilessly suppressing and slaughtering fellow countrymen with the backing of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in this course his treacherous nature as a pro-U.S., pro-Japanese lackey has been fully laid bare.

When traitor Chon Du Hwan said that he would "consolidate" the relations of "alliance" with the U.S. imperialists and continue to maintain the "close relations of friendship and cooperation" with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, he fully betrayed his identity as a placeman of imperialism.

No matter how loudly the military fascists may talk about a "new age", there is no change in the fact that the present military "regime" of south Korea is a tool of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule and the Chon Du Hwan clique is a puppet of U.S. imperialism.

REUNIFICATION STAGES

The "stage theory" he brought forward under the name of "peaceful unification" is the old string harped on by the former dictator and a variation of the nation-splitting "two Koreas" policy.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's "stage theory" is totally contradictory to the demand of the nation for independent and peaceful reunification.

The whole world knows that in the past the "stage theory" deadlocked the north-south dialogue and brought it to a rupture and only built a higher barrier of division across the territory.

As it seeks split, while putting up the "stage theory", the Chon Du Hwan clique suppressed with the bayonet the desire of the south Korean people, removed all those to whom we sent letters for north-south dialogue for reunification and is laying only hurdles in the way of the contact between working-level delegates for the arrangement of the north-south premiers' contact. **(Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)**

Korea Focus

Foggy Bottom on Kim Trial

It has already become self-evident that south Korea is light-years away from democracy. Pronouncements from the Foggy Bottom are far from credible. They claim that President Carter's message to Chon Du Hwan has been distorted by the south Korean press, that the U.S. regards the Chon junta as "a provisional government", that the U.S. will continue to press for the restoration of democracy, and that the U.S.-south Korean relations would be adversely affected if the trial of Kim Dae Jung were unfair or if he were condemned to death.

The indictment showed clearly that the trial of Kim would prove entirely unfair. Kim was denied free access to his defense counsel. The "government-chosen" lawyers were not given enough time to examine the charges against him. Kim was grandiosely charged with high treason. No proper amount of examinations has been carried out of the case at the trial, though 18 sessions have been held in a matter of one month, with the prosecution demanding death penalty for Kim. With all unmistakable signs of unfairness, the U.S. Government has refused to adopt effective measures.

It is also true of the issue of democracy. A series of coups has placed Chon Du Hwan in the highest position of power, who is now busy forming a new political party. While advocating what he terms "Korean-style democracy", the new dictator has virtually completed the work on the new "Constitution". As Pak Jung Hi used "Korean-style democracy" to cover up his bid to perpetuate himself in power, Chon is resolved to tolerate no challenge to his military rule by publicizing again "Korean-style democracy".

The draft "Constitution" has been worked out by the "government"-paid Committee to Deliberate the Amendment to "the Constitution". The committee was set up as an advisory organ to "President" Choi Gyu Ha. The "National Assembly" had created a select panel on the "Constitutional" amendment which unveiled its own draft in mid-April after a series of public hearings. Yet, the May 17 nationwide expansion of martial law led to the closure of the legislature and to the ban on all political activities. The result is that the draft "Constitution" prepared by the legislature was put aside, with that of Choi Gyu Ha's committee adopted. A total of 12 members of the "presidential" committee were dismissed as not loyal to Chon after the Special Committee for National Security Measures was set up. The draft prepared by such committee is obviously tailored to the taste of Chon.

The draft "Constitution" provides for an electoral college to choose "a president". The "presidential elections" and all other elections are to be placed under public management. The reasons are clear: a direct election has no chance of victory for him because of his notoriety as slaughterer. In South Korea, election irregularities are common, mainly caused by "governmental" abuse of power, with huge amounts of funds spent and violence given full play. The "public-managed election" is designed to permit unbridled intervention by "governmental" agencies in such a way as to determine in advance the outcome of the election–for example, manipulating ballot-casting and counting the ballots. Any democratic provisions of the draft "Constitution" never make it democratic. Pak staged coup d'e tat and established his one-man dictatorship under the "Constitution" which defined liberal democracy as a principle governing the state. Chon's rapid rise ot power was made under the same "Constitution".

Creating a new political party does not necessarily augur a tendency to democracy. Pak, in the wake of his May 16, 1961 coup, stressed the appearance of fresh-minded politicians and voted into law "politics-purification bill" to purge tainted old politicians: a total of 4,374 politicians were prohibited from engaging in politics. The same thing is being repeated by Chon. He argues, "Those in charge of writing a new history are people of a new generation full of the will to, and faith in, new reforms". To Chon, old politicians comprise all who have the likelihood of criticizing him, and fresh-minded politicians refer to those who show unconditional loyalty to him.

On his September 4 visit to Kwangju, a city of massacre, Chon declared that "this city shall free itself from any demagogue". In response, the prosecutors of the military tribunal of the democratic leader Kim Dae Jung demanded a death sentence for him on September 12, stating, "Deceptive and opportunistic demagogue like Kim Dae Jung must be banished from this country for ever". Behind such argument is the soldier's mentality–"eliminate the enemy"–which expresses itself in purging old politicians. Kim, a long-time opponent of the military's involvement in politics, warned that in south Korea "the military cracks and the nation falls if the military intervenes with politics". He is proving right. The condemning of Kim to death is a breakthrough to operate to eradicate the democratic forces. In other words, Chon is organizing his own political party with only those loyal to him, while eliminating all democrats. Even Pak Jung Hi permitted the formation of Opposition parties when he created his Democratic-Republican Party. Yet, Chon Du Hwan has no intention to allow any Opposition party to exist except for his. Both the Democratic-Republican Party and the New Democratic Party are faced with disbandment, with one-third of their respective "National Assembly members"–about 20 each–allowed to engage in politics. Under such conditions, the Opposition is in no position to strengthen its organization.

Given this stark reality, does the U.S. Government continue to express hopes of democratic recovery? Kim Dae Jung once said, "Conscience which does not act is vice". No matter how much conscience the Americans may have, they are accomplices in the crime of Chon Du Hwan, if they do not back it with action.

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